

vanced along to Vlasina River and approached Vlasina.

Milanovic is an important railroad junction, the Kragujevac-Cacak-Cajetina railroad crossing here. In the face of the town of Vlasina, the Serbian Government will be forced to flee along the latter railway. This line ends at Vlasina, a town situated less than eight miles from Milanovic. The force which took Milanovic is still about sixty miles from Vlasina.

The German War Office announces further progress by the army of Gen. von Gallwitz, which is advancing on both sides of the Morava. This army took 600 prisoners.

The official German statement follows: "The army of Gen. von Koeves has taken Milanovic. The Serbians were thrown from their positions on the Satornja-Kragujevac road. Gen. von Gallwitz is making further progress on both sides of the Morava and has taken 600 prisoners. There is no report from the Bulgarian army commanded by Gen. Bojadjiev."

### MILNER HITS POLICY.

Says Failure to Support Serbia Is Humiliating to British.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 31.—Viscount Milner, speaking at Canterbury yesterday on the subject of patriotism, said: "The duty to encourage the enemy is to make him think we are afraid of the truth. Nothing will discourage the enemy so much as the prompt acceptance of the national service. If the worst of our failures, like the delay in furnishing shells and the barefaced attempt to conceal it, or the way we piled blunder upon blunder at the Dardanelles, or the really phenomenal failure of the Balkan policy, can be glossed over and the nation induced to regard them as just ordinary incidents we can never expect or deserve to see our efforts better managed in the future. "I do not understand how any one can contemplate without humiliation our failure to support Serbia. We cannot win by humiliating the ostrich."

### TURKS HIT TRANSPORT.

Report Mine Throwing Positions Destroyed at Sedd-el-Bahr.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. CONNORSMORE, via Berlin and London, Oct. 31.—The following official statement was issued here today: "We bombarded the enemy trenches at Sedd-el-Bahr yesterday with a fire which burned for two hours. Our artillery destroyed two mine throwing positions on the center of the right wing at Sedd-el-Bahr. Enemy artillery and warships were active at three sections on the Dardanelles front. We hit a transport ship at Anafarta, forcing it to withdraw."

### FIGHTING AT VARNA.

Turkish Warships Reply to Russian Bombardment.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Nov. 1.—(Monday)—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Bucharest, telegraphing under date of October 29, says: "Owing to the Russian squadron has not again gone into action at Varna. The Goeben and Breslau (Turkish war ships) have entered the Gulf of Varna. Measures are being taken to sink these ships in case Varna should be occupied by the Russians. "The bombardment at Bucharest, referring to the first bombardment of Varna, quotes an official telegram as saying that the Russian batteries responded and shells fell among the Russian ships, but none was hit. The Russians apparently kept outside the line of mines. "A Sofia despatch to Amsterdam says the allied fleet has again bombarded the Bulgarian coast. "A Sofia report states that the Danube steamer Beretta has completed her first trip from Orsova (Hungary) to Vidin (Bulgaria) since the beginning of the war."

### REPRESENTS ALLIES AT SOFIA.

American Diplomat to Act for Them at Bulgarian Capital.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times correspondent at Bucharest says: "The American Embassy at Constantinople has arrived at Sofia to take charge of the interests of the Entente powers in Bulgaria. The American ambassador, Mr. P. M. Hays, is expected to arrive at Constantinople, where, since the Entente Ministers left Sofia, he represented the governments at the Bulgarian capital."

### SKINNER HERE TO AID NEUTRAL SHIPMENTS.

Consul-General at London to Give Details of Holding of U. S. Exports.

Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General at London, who arrived yesterday by the Holland America steamship Rotterdam, from Rotterdam and Southampton, said he was not taking to Washington letters exposing German plots, as reported recently in a Washington despatch to a New York paper. He is here, he declared, merely to confer with the state department on matters relating to the holding up and diversion of American shipments to neutral countries. Mr. Skinner denied that there had been any friction between himself and British officials. "I am not going to Mexico as Ambassador. I shall be here a month and shall return to London, there to resume my duties. I have no reason to believe that there is any desire on the part of the British Government to have me leave; in fact calls made upon me just before my departure showed me conclusively that they were not. It is known that Mr. Skinner has a vast store of information about American imports and exports and the methods of exporters and importers that the state department wants to be informed about first hand. He will be in Washington today."

British Treasury Representative. LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sir Henry Parkes, chief auditor of the National Health Insurance, has been appointed by the Treasury as its representative in the United States.

## SAZONOFF SAID TO HAVE QUIT CABINET

Czar's Foreign Minister and Two Colleagues Resign. Is the Report.

### CHANGE FOR GOREMYKIN

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—The Bourse Gazette prints a report that the Czar has accepted the resignations of three members of the Goremynkin Ministry: M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister; M. Krivoshein, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Kharlamoff, Comptroller of the Empire. The journal explains that the office of Chancellor of the Empire is to be revised shortly and that M. Goremynkin, the present Premier, is to be designated for the post. If tradition is followed, as the Bourse Gazette says it will be, the new Chancellor will have supreme control of foreign affairs, thus superseding M. Sazonoff. M. Shebekin, former Ambassador at Vienna, is mentioned as the probable choice. M. Goremynkin's coadjutor in the handling of foreign affairs, A. A. Kuvshinov, a Privy Councillor and Senator, probably will be the new Premier to succeed M. Goremynkin.

Sergei Sazonoff has long been prominent in Russian foreign affairs. He was secretary of the embassy at London for twelve years, frequent visitor to the Charge d'Affaires, and later was secretary of the embassy at Rome and then envoy to the Vatican. As Foreign Minister he had charge of the negotiations which preceded the present European war and of the diplomatic problems brought on by the war, including the recent situation in the Balkans. It is probable that the failure of the Allies to keep Bulgaria from entering the war on the side of Germany, and the fall of the Russian Ministry, and as it threatened to make important changes in the British Cabinet, the Government's critics blaming Sir Edward Grey for the situation in which Great Britain and her allies have found themselves in the Near East.

### STOP GERMAN ADVANCE.

Russians Repulse Invaders in Strypa-Dulester Region.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—The following official statement was issued here today: "In the Gulf of Bohemia our cruisers captured a German steamer and a submarine captured another steamer. Southwest of Friedrichstadt Russian aeroplanes dropped bombs on the tower and station. Aeroplanes dropped bombs also on German transport and troops in the region of Mitau and Schoenberg. At Dwinsk an artillery duel is in progress. On the upper Niemen, above Huhna, a German advance on Kupizko was repulsed. On the Dnieper, the enemy's advances at Budka, Komarovo, Trilunzhovsk, Khmeliev and at Latach, in the region of the confluence of the Strypa and Dulester, were repulsed. On the Caucasus front there were outpost engagements."

### TRY TO CROSS STRIPA.

Russians Attempt Unsuccessful. Says Austrian Report.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. VIENNA, via London, Oct. 31.—The Austrian War Office issued the following statement to-night with regard to the operations on the Russian front: "Opposite our Strypa front the enemy showed increased activity. He heavily bombarded various sections of our lines. He also attempted to cross the Strypa at one point, but the Austrians repulsed him. In the Southeast of Luk an enemy airman was shot down. Our attacks west of Czortkoff have gained ground step by step. The Russian counter attacks have been repulsed."

### ABANDONING KOVEL.

German Leaving Important Supply Center in Volhynia.

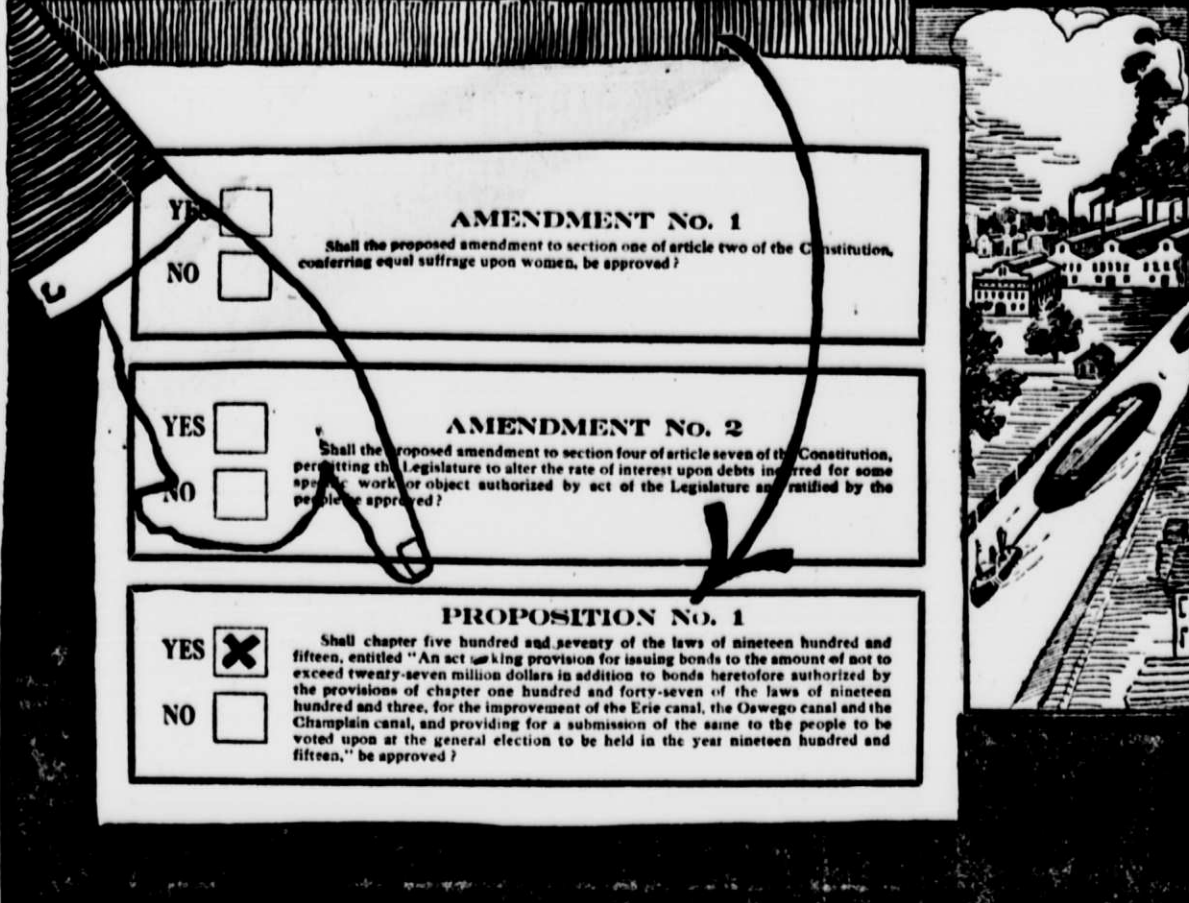
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 31.—Important developments are looked for in the southwestern theatre of Russia. A despatch from Petrograd says the Germans are evacuating Kovel, where they have accumulated vast stores of ammunition and supplies. Kovel lies on the railroad leading from Brest-Litovsk to Rovno, the one stronghold in the Volhynian triangle for which the Austro-German troops have been fighting stubbornly ever since Lusk and Dubno fell into their hands. It is in Volhynia that the Russian counter attacks have been steadily gaining in impetus and vigor since the day the Czar took the supreme command. Berlin announced last night that the Russians have evacuated Plakien. It was this point at which the Germans were thrown back over the Miasa two days ago. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces in this region are making determined efforts to regain the northern bank of the river in order to resume their advance upon Iltka. The German War Office also claims a success for Gen. von Linde's army. The official statement says: "The Russians have evacuated Plakien. The army of Gen. von Linde has been successful in the Otrava-Konow line and the hills south of Padagacie, taking 150 prisoners. The French War Office announced today that the German forces attacking the French positions in the Champagne were troops withdrawn by the German General Staff from the Toulon army fighting in Russia."

### TEUTON MUTINY RUMOR.

German Said to Be Sending Reserve Forces to Riga.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Times Petrograd correspondent sends the following despatch to his paper: "The fall on the Riga front probably represents another period of preparation for the German forces, which are being reinforced by reserves hurriedly despatched from Germany. It is also surmised that the damage done to the Baltic railways by the retreating Russians is only now repaired in order to enable the transport of supplies, from the lack of which the Germans are suffering acutely. "The general opinion here is that the positions of the Germans on the northwestern front are critical, notwithstanding the fact that the German forces there are increasing in number. There is increasing testimony of a decline in the morale of the German army in the east. There have been some incidents of mutiny, largely due to reports received by the soldiers from their homes to the effect that their families are not being sufficiently cared for. "The newspaper Retch ascribes the slackening of the Germans in Russia to a lack of shells, resultant from the activities of British submarines in the Baltic."

## YOU ARE A PARTNER IN THIS!



If you will find this "proposition No. 1" on your supplementary ballot to-morrow and vote "Yes," the state barge canal will be finished without a direct tax. If it is lost by lack of votes a direct tax must be levied. It is good business to vote Yes on this.

### RIVA EVACUATED BY AUSTRIANS, IS REPORT

Rome Hears That Italian Offensive in Trentino Has Forced Enemy Out.

### ADVANCE AT PODGORA.

Austrians Strive Valiantly to Drive Italians Back.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 31.—A despatch from Rome says the Austrians have evacuated Riva. The report is considered significant by military observers here. As an ex-officer of the American army he received more than the usual courtesy extended to Americans and he had opportunity to study the war from the viewpoint of both soldier and civilian. He summed up his impressions by saying that the consensus of opinion among the leading minds of the Allies was that the war was going to be a long one, but that England, France and Russia "would see it through."

### U. S. SHIP HOCKING IS SEIZED BY BRITISH

Brought Into Halifax With Prize Crew Aboard—On Admiralty Blacklist.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 31.—The American steamship Hocking, from New York for Norfolk, and the Dutch steamship Hamburg, from New York for Calcutta, arrived at Halifax today in charge of prize crews put aboard by the British warship. The Hocking was flying the American flag when seized by the warship. The Hamburg, the seizers have been made public here. The Hocking, a 1,522-ton vessel, was formerly the Danish steamship Gronland. In the latter capacity she arrived at New York from Rio de Janeiro on October 15, and was transferred to the British by the Hamburg. A small vessel of 712 tons, sailed from New York on October 25 for the Cuban sugar port of Calcutta. "The truth is that on the afternoon of the 26th our hydroplanes bombarded, according to usage of war, establishments at Makia and Pirano, where war material was being prepared, but not the city of Trieste, which is about two and one-half miles from the two places bombarded. "The Austrian aeroplanes, on the contrary, bombarded buildings in the centre of Venice and even the Piazza San Marco, damaging the church and the adjacent buildings. The prevailing military character, thus violating not only the most elementary rules of humanity but the supreme principles of war."

ATTACK BRIDGEHEADS. Vienna Says Italians Were Repulsed at Tolmino and Gorizia. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. VIENNA, via London, Oct. 31.—The Austrian War Office gave out the following statement to-night with regard to the fighting against the Italians: "The Italians yesterday repeated their attacks against the Austrian bridgeheads, and also against several places in the Carso on the plateau of Dobrovo. Force had to be used to repulse them. The fighting continued throughout the night in some sections, but in the end our troops maintained their positions everywhere. "The Austrian front enemy attacks in the Tonal region were again repulsed. Before our fortifications on the Col di Lana calm has prevailed. As everywhere else the main positions here remain in our hands."

### CAPT. LYDIG SAYS ALLIES EXPECT TO WIN LONG WAR

Urges Americans, Especially National Legislators, to Visit Zone.

Capt. Philip Lydig, who recently completed a tour of Russia, spending two months on the Warsaw front, returned yesterday by the Holland-America liner Rotterdam strongly impressed with his experience there and his observations in France and England. As an ex-officer of the American army he received more than the usual courtesy extended to Americans and he had opportunity to study the war from the viewpoint of both soldier and civilian. He summed up his impressions by saying that the consensus of opinion among the leading minds of the Allies was that the war was going to be a long one, but that England, France and Russia "would see it through."

### NOT INVADED, HOLLAND SAYS.

Dutch Deny Reported Neutrality Violation by Germany.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 31.—An Orange Book issued by the Dutch Government today, reviewing its position in the present war, denies assertions regarding the alleged violation of Netherlands territory by the Germans at the beginning of the war when the Kaiser's troops marched through Belgium. The allegations are declared baseless. The book dwells upon interference with Dutch shipping by the British and French governments, asserting that such interference constitutes a violation of the neutrality of the Netherlands. It also mentions the seizure of the Dutch ship Hocking by the British warship Rotterdam. "The Hocking was flying the American flag when seized by the warship. The Hamburg, the seizers have been made public here. The Hocking, a 1,522-ton vessel, was formerly the Danish steamship Gronland. In the latter capacity she arrived at New York from Rio de Janeiro on October 15, and was transferred to the British by the Hamburg. A small vessel of 712 tons, sailed from New York on October 25 for the Cuban sugar port of Calcutta. "The truth is that on the afternoon of the 26th our hydroplanes bombarded, according to usage of war, establishments at Makia and Pirano, where war material was being prepared, but not the city of Trieste, which is about two and one-half miles from the two places bombarded. "The Austrian aeroplanes, on the contrary, bombarded buildings in the centre of Venice and even the Piazza San Marco, damaging the church and the adjacent buildings. The prevailing military character, thus violating not only the most elementary rules of humanity but the supreme principles of war."

## PRINCE VICTIM IN WAR LOVE TRAGEDY

Nephew of Bulgar King Lost Eye When Girl Hurlled Acid in His Face.

### SHE 'KILLED' HERSELF

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 31.—Details of the love tragedy of Prince Leopold of Coburg, nephew of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and the beautiful Lottie Rybicka in Vienna are given by the correspondent at Budapest of Lloyd's Weekly. The report of the girl's death is confirmed. The Prince is still living. Prince Leopold, who is 37 years old, and the girl, who was 18, met two years ago at a high social function. They fell in love. The Prince proposed the girl that he would be able to overcome the inexorable rule against the marriage of a member of the royal family to a commoner. The opposition of the girl's father, who is a high official of the Austrian state police, and her mother led Miss Rybicka to leave her home and travel with the Prince throughout the country. Finally the couple took apartments in Vienna. On October 14 the girl ordered the servants not to return until 5 o'clock, saying that she expected the Prince at 5. The Prince, on arriving at the house, ordered his chauffeur to return at 7. At 6 o'clock a soldier passing the house heard revolver shots. With the porter he hurried into the flat. They found a faint cry. The locksmith, the keys are missing. The men forced an entrance and found the girl lying in a big armchair with her head thrown back. She had been shot through the chest with four bullet wounds, one of which had pierced a lung. He held a handkerchief to his face, shouting, "I am blind! I am blind!" Prince Leopold was hurried to a hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a bullet wound in his face. One eye was removed and the other is dangerously injured. He may die.

The reconstructed story is that the girl, learning that the Prince was ordered to the front, urged their marriage before his departure. The Prince, however, refused to do so. The girl, in a fit of despair, threw acid in his face. The Prince, in a fit of anger, shot her. The girl, in a fit of despair, threw acid in his face. The Prince, in a fit of anger, shot her.

3,000 HEAR BARALONG TALE. American Truth Society Speakers Also Attack Wilson. More than 3,000 persons crowded Terrace Garden last night to hear James J. Curran retell the tale of the abuse of the American flag by British ships. The meeting, at which Jeremiah A. O'Leary presided, was held under the auspices of the American Truth Society, and its purpose was to pass resolutions to be sent to President Wilson and the Secretary of State protesting against the seizure of the American flag by British ships. The speakers also attacked President Wilson and the Secretary of State for their policy of neutrality. The meeting was held in the presence of a large audience, and the speakers were well received.

### WELCOME THE WOUNDS THAT REPATRIATE THEM

Crippled British Soldiers Return to England From German Prisons Under Geneva Agreement—Maimed Men Joyous as They Near Native Shores.

Special Correspondence to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 31.—A ship lined with soldiers, a ship ploughs her way up the Thames. Numerous other vessels in the river screech a well welcome with their sirens, while gay little tugboats with their staccato tones add to the din. Does England thus welcome home her warrior heroes returning after many months in foreign lands? It seems too good to be true. A closer inspection reveals that the returning army lined up at the ship's rail is armed with crutches, while its warlike are decorated with bandages. But how glad these returning warriors are to see again the shores of England! To breathe again the sweet English air after many months in German prisons! This was the heaven toward which their thoughts and prayers had been directed from their close confinement in the prison camps of Doberitz, Cologne and Sennelager. Such is the homecoming of the first contingent of England's maimed soldiers, who, due to the Geneva convention, are allowed to leave Germany, as described by a man who accompanied them back from Flushing, where a German Red Cross train had carefully deposited them. "I don't believe it's true, and what's more I don't intend to believe it's true until tomorrow morning. He could already breathe in the sea air that came from the west where he was, but he knew his England and home, but he wanted the realization of it all to sink in drop by drop until on the morning of the 31st he was able to breathe through the mist. "The news of these maimed heroes was deemed never to see England again. But as he turned his sightless eyes in the direction in which he knew was home, he felt his heart was free, and what matter to him if it were a slightest freedom. At Flushing a man with one leg was hobbling happily along the quay on crutches. Kind hands were helping him, and one suggested that he should be carried. With a smile he turned to his helpers and exclaimed: "I could walk to that ship to-night if I had no legs and no crutches. "And no doubt he would have done it, for such was the elation of that battle-scarred little army at leaving behind forever war and war prisons while taking its horrors home along with them."

### BERLIN DENIES PEACE MOVE.

Von Buelow Not to Negotiate, Says Overseas Agency.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 31.—The Overseas News Agency says: "The reports in the foreign newspapers that Prince von Buelow has been entrusted with the preparation of peace negotiations are absolutely incorrect. Prince von Buelow, who is now in Switzerland, has in no way taken steps toward the starting of peace negotiations, nor has he been charged with that task. As the appointment of a German Ambassador with a special mission to Constantinople is contemplated, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, former Ambassador to Great Britain, is expected to receive the assignment."

### POPE WITHHOLDS PEACE PLEA.

Won't Act Until Sure Allies Are Favorably Disposed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, Oct. 31.—The Pope's correspondence is informed that the Pope is not likely to support any initiative looking toward peace unless he is assured previously that the Allies will give it favorable consideration. The prevailing conviction at the Vatican is that peace is still remote and that efforts in that direction at present are inexpedient.

### GREAT NAVAL BATTLE ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

NOVEMBER 1, 1914. The only big engagement between a German and British warships in which the British were worsted was fought exactly one year ago off the coast of Chile.

According to the German official account of the battle four British ships—the Good Hope, largest cruiser in American waters; the Monmouth, the Glasgow and the Otranto—and five German cruisers—the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, the Leipzig, the Dresden and the Nürnberg—were engaged. The German guns caused the Good Hope, followed by a terrific explosion which wrecked the big cruiser, sending her to the bottom with practically all her crew. Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, in command of the squadron, went down with his ship. The Monmouth was soon afterwards sunk by the German fire. The Glasgow was badly damaged, but escaped and reached a Chilean port. None of the German ships suffered material damage and the loss of life was announced as about a dozen men.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

No Alum—No Phosphate

## WELCOME THE WOUNDS THAT REPATRIATE THEM

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## Statements ready today

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